### NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

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## TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, April 10, 1870.

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NATIONAL ECONOMY. - The appropriation for the new Post Office is cut down to a figure barely sufficient to keep the work in progress, and the appropriation for Hell Gate is to be treated in the same way. Expenditure is foolishly kept down that a good show of economy may be made before the country.

THE FEEJEE ISLANDS .- The inhabitants of these islands again show signs of restlessness. They grow restive under British rule. They are anxious for a more liberal administration of their own affairs, owing to the domineering influence of the British, who, according to the despatches received recently at the War Department in Washington, "threaten to arrest all persons attempting anylike a movement to shake off the English yoke. The islanders are desirous of forming a government of their own, and, this accomplished, then seek the protection of the United States. The British do not like this growing inclination on the part of the Feeiceans, and hence will resort to every measure to stifle this yearning of the islanders for independence.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY attempted to die yesterday, but for some unseemly reason deferred giving up the ghost until to-day. It had its last words partly on its lips, and might have spoken them with considerable éclat yesterday, and by this time we might have hoped it would be quietly in its grave. It has been all its life a vain, conceited member of society. It has put down to its own credit the great reform that our great civil war brought forth, and has not near so much claim to it as the original firers of the Southern heart, such as William L. Yancey and Jeff Davis. In fact, the latter, working inversely, achieved the very work that the Anti-Slavery Society has puffed itself up for doing. All the anti-slavery societies in the world would never have abolished slavery nor commenced the war, which ended in abolishing it without having been commenced for that purpose, had not the Southern politicians conceived and attempted to carry out the idea of a separate Southern nationality. So let the Anti-Slavery Society after it dies to-day keep quiet in its grave, and no longer attempt to steal the bright record of the Northern soldiery and the few laurels that are forcibly bound about the brows of Yancey and Davis.

The Race for Empire-The English Speak-

Some years ago one of the greatest of living men-Joseph De Maistre-a man who, to large powers of thought added a great faculty of expression, looking to the enormous forces now under the control of human brains, and to the form and character those forces so controlled were giving to modern times, and, from his lofty intellectual standpoint, taking in the wide horizon, used these words : "I see the world rushing towards an immense unity, although of the precise form and character of that unity I prefer to be silent." We do not much wonder that the French philosopher so saw and so spoke; for few men who know how to think and how to view things beyond the confines of their own narrow circle have not had similar visions and experienced similar difficulties. We all feel the onward rush; we are all more or less conscious of the moulding, formative character of the present; but not many of us can speak with confidence of the great unity that is to come forth from the womb of the now travailing centuries. De Maistre, perhaps, said all that can be authoritatively said on the subject.

At the same time we live in the present and we have a perfect right to speculate on the future. Most men whose judgments are of any value are agreed that the disunion of the human family is a curse or a misfortune, and that the reunion or union of the same would be a blessing. Rather, it is thought and said, that the making one family of all nations and families now on the earth is the highest perfection that human nature can aim at or hope to attain on this side of eternity. Whatever Babel was, most thinking men are disposed to admit that the divided and sub-divided condition of the race is a huge calamity. What is it that so divides the race? Eminently these four things-geographical barriers, language, religion, politics. No matter how these have become isolating agents, the fact is patent to all, and unquestioned. The perpetuation of those four causes of separation implies the perpetual division of the human family. On the other hand, the extinction of those causes of separation, or the creation of conditions which will take from those causes their peculiar power, will render possible, or rather necessary, the union or reunion of the race. These are simple truths, and not difficult of comprehension.

Is there anything in modern times, anything in the great motive forces of the present, that threatens the extinction of those isolating causes, or the robbing them of their force or the neutralizing of their influence? If there is anything, what is it? We might answer this question in many ways. The simplest way is to point to facts. Fifty or even thirty years ago there were parishes in Europe more widely assunder, so far as time was concerned. than kingdoms and empires now are at their extreme points. Men not yet old remember when it required two or three months to cross the Atlantic. We all remember how far away California was from New York when the golden nuggets tempted the restless spirits of all nations. Now New York is only eight or ten days distant from Europe and as nearly as possible seven days from San Francisco. Between us and Europe and between us and the Pacific coast the geographical barriers have practically ceased to exist. We have annihilated distance, and we have made short work of time; and we say much when we add that we do both with ease and comfort. This, however, is not all. Steam has done much, but electricity has done more. There is not a man in New York who can spare ten dollars who has not the power or privilege of instantaneously talking with his friend or friends in London, Paris, Berlin or privilege between New York and San Francisco. These agents are working revolutions on all ranks and classes of people in all lands. The newspaper, taking advantage of all these agents, has become mightier than courts and cabinets; mightier than priests and politicians; mightier than blood-stained conquerors and their armed hosts. National rivalry has not ceased, nor will it soon cease; but interests have become more potent than sentiments: and in proportion as interests have ruled so have we risen above the petty barriers of nationalities. The purse is the master of the man, and the gold ring is the monarch of the hour. The spirit of the age demands fair play and no favor, and this spirit, which is levelling in the last degree, is quite as hard on language and religion and politics as it is on national boundaries. All over the civilized world the demand for a common language grows. All over, out of New York, politics ceases to pay. The Ecumenical Council reflects the religious trouble of the hour. Christ, but no Pope, or rather no infallible Pope, is the cry of those who wish well to Christianity and who regard it as the best of all beliefs. The State Church is dead in Great Britain, although it may seem to live; for the fate of the Irish Church establishment is an unmistakable index of the enlightened and growing sentiment of the age.

Of all the nationalities, or rather of all the great Powers which are controlling the present and shaping the future, we have no choice, but single out two. The one is the parent; the other is the child; but the child in certain respects is more important than the parent. Say what we may, the aggressive, the shaping and controlling forces of the present are English, so far as language and the spirit of liberty are concerned. The steam engine, the telegraph and the modern newspaper all speak English. All the modern forces, so far as language goes, are English. All over the world a man may travel and he will hear the gladsome old sounds. The Britisher and the American meet in Egypt, in China, in the South Seas, at Cape Horn, at the Cape of Good Hope, in Australia, and the difficulty is, who is who? It is the same language. Parent and child have met. Great Britain now masters the ocean, and has her colonies and her trade in all latitudes. The United States, which have all but mastered a Continent, are almost equally omnipresent. The two modern forces are Great Britain and America, the parent and the child. On land and on sea these two great Powers are shaping the destiny of the race. England has done much, but as one of

tions the English language, or, to use his own words, "Through America England is speaking to the world.

To sum up what we have said: All the novements of the present tend to unity. The nost potent of the forces are English speaking. The English speaking forces are represented by Great Britain and the United States. Hand in hand they are going forward, though somewhat unconsciously, to universal empire. Meanwhile it is a comtriumph and a common gain, and the nations are envious. So far as man can now judge Great Britain and America are to make an end of the Babel curse-confusion and division. It is a great, a mighty honor, an honor never given to a people or a language before; but who can say what terrific rivalry may reveal itself in the future for absolute and universal empire? We do not, perhaps, go too far when we allow ourselves to say that England is greater out of England than in it, and that if the world is to become an English speaking unit the world's centre is much more likely to be New York than London.

The New City Appointments-The Democracy True to Its Promises.

Partial effect was given to the new City Charter yesterday by several highly important changes among the city officials. The high and mighty powers have carried out the work so far with excellent judgment and with a due regard to the city's welfare that cannot be too highly commended. The chief of all, to whom in these columns we have ascribed the better qualities of Mephistopheles and the tact and judgment of Bismarck-Peter B. Sweeny-has resigned his position of City Chamberlain and accepted the position of chief of the Commission on Public Parks, which is the substitute for the Central Park Commission-a substitute, however, mainly in name, for it has the same powers, only extended over all the parks north of Canal street, and will most probably retain those members to whom the city is indebted for the beautiful garden they have made to bloom on the ancient rocky wastes of Monhattan

Peter Bismarck, in resigning his position as City Chamberlain, has also a highly commendable point in view. He comprehends the needs of the democratic party on national issues, and now that they have control of the State he intends to take them out of the ruts that have kept them looking only to petty State issues, and to perfect their organization and prepare them for the coming great national contest. As City Chamberlain be elevated our city politics to the high standard of honesty and patriotism, by his example in voluntarily giving up the immense proceeds from the interest on city moneys, which had hitherto been considered fair perquisites, and turning them over to the the city treasury; and he has the ability and honesty to lift the State democracy to as fair a height. In order to have leisure to do this he resigns the chamberlaincy, and Mr. John J. Bradley will probably succeed him.

As to the Police Commission, no changes have actually been made as yet, but two nominees are spoken of as successors to Superintendent Kennedy, who, after many years of nonest and faithful service, goes out of office fully respected by the men who were compelled to fear him, and by the men of both parties who implicitly trusted him while they felt called upon to condemn some of his crotchets and "mysterious ways." Captain Jourdan is one of the nominees, and the name of the other

is as yet unpublished. In the matter of the Street Department the calmly victorious democracy indulges in a little retributive justice—that is, an extremely mild vent for the harmful malice that might to reduce the cost of the high-priced wines, have been exhibited in full force by a less considerate victor. It is, in fact, a piece of poetic justice that is required to fill up the dramatic exigency of the situation. The ambitious McLean, of the young democracy, who thought to crush the giant Tweed by ejecting him from a deputy commissionership in the Street Dapartment, is himself ejected and crushed and the giant Tweed takes the chief place formerly held by that bold young democrat, with an extension of his powers by the consolidation of the Street Department and the Croton Aqueduct Board, under the title of the Department of Public Works.

The Health Board and the Excise Board are both about gone by the board. They attempted to hold meetings yesterday, but they turned out to be merely the last expiring throes that usually foreshadow death. So far, then, the victorious democracy shows itself true to its promises, and we sincerely hope they will do as well in the rest of the work that lies before them. The radicals, who predicted civil anarchy and misrule, and the malcontents, who wanted plunder and spoils, and the honest citizens, who feared the desecration of our Park, will all be disappointed, and some of them agreeably, we hope, by these preliminary movements under the new Charter.

THE INEBRIATES ASYLUM.-The asylum for inebriates at Binghamton has a large appropriation from the public purse for its support every year, and it is said, nevertheless, to be managed altogether in the interest of some few of the persons in charge. Hence there is a proposition now before the Legislature to appoint trustees on behalf of the State. This is opposed on the ground that appointing trustees would make it a political institution, and the gentleman who ergues thus holds that the asylum might better reninquish the State appropriation than accept a Sta. management. It ought, then, to have this privileg; for certainly the State should not support any to "titution for the insane that is not public and no. subject to the direction of the public authori-

How THINGS ARE IN TENNESSEE. -- Governor Senter, of Tennessee, before the reconstruction committee, was asked by Fernando Wood "whether he considered General Forrest a man of veracity, and would believe his statement on the Tennessee troubles." This question Governor Senter was not willing to answer, and the history of Fort Pillow warrants his hesitation. He said that Forrest was a "shooting character," and the reason why he would not give his opinion was that he expected to go back to Tennessee and did not want to assure himself any personal injury. the most hopeful of England's sons has re- This simple incident tells a pretty straight cently said, America is teaching all the na- story of the condition of Tennessee.

We publish this morning, from our specia correspondent with the expedition, full particulars of the progress so far made by the exploring parties on the Isthmus of Darien. As we expected, the labor has been arduous and disagreeable; but it was not to be supposed that in the Cordilleras of the Andes journeying would prove otherwise. Commander Sel fridge and a surveying party, numbering nearly one hundred men, crossed the mountain to the Sucubti river in four hours, guided by Indians of the east coast. We regret to say that the trip demonstrated the incorrectness of Gisborne and Dr. Cullen in their state ments regarding a depression of the Cordil-leras—a small plain which the latter gentleman claims to have discovered. Nothing of the kind was seen. In addition, his charts and maps have been proven unreliable as regards localities and the course of rivers.

we do not regard the prospect as in any sense discouraging. It will be noticed that the route pursued by Commander Selfridge is the same one which has been traversed by previous explorers. From the two other surveying parties we hope much, and we shall be disappointed if they do not discover a feasible route for a canal. That it will be a route requiring an immense amount of work we have no doubt, but we are sanguine that the project is not too gigantic for realization. It must be borne in mind that all that is now sought is a depression of the Cordilleras on this side of the isthmus which will admit of an open cut and obviate the necessity for tunnelling. Can this depression be found? Does it exist? We feel hopeful that it can and that it does. At any rate, the question of its existence will, we are assured, be fully and finally

While admitting that this is unfavorable

settled by the present expedition. The details of movements of the vessels and explorers our letters describe in a graphic and interesting form. The voyage of the storeship Guard, the arrival of the fleet at Caledonia Bay, the powwows with Indians, who are friendly though much opposed to the canal project; the trip across the mountains and the voyage to Carthagena in quest of laborers are all narrated accurately and pleasantly, and will convey to the reader much information regarding the tropics as well as of the great work performing.

Congressional Tariff Doctors

The House of Representatives continues to doctor the tariff, and wretched doctoring it is, On Friday the subject of taxing cotton and woollen goods was chiefly discussed and acted upon, and the whole drift of legislation so far was to protect the cotton and woollen manufacturers, and, as a consequence, to make the people pay a high price for the most necessary articles of general use. For example : cotton shirts, drawers and other articles, kuit or woven on frames, are to be taxed five cents per pound and thirty-five per cent ad valorem, and, in addition to this, corsets of manufactured cloth, woven or made in patterns of such size to be fit for corsets, are to pay a tax of three dollars a dozen. We merely present this as an example, but we might go through the whole list of articles to show that the tariff legislation of Congress is to tax the poorthe people generally-and to protect a few manufacturers. More than that, this tariff legislation in some cases is tively stupid. Members know not they are doing, and just run through the clauses of the bill and the almost numberless articles proposed to be taxed like dull schoolboys through their lessons. There is no thought or statesmanship. The duty on wines. for instance, was changed so as to make the poorer classes pay more for ordinary wine and which only the rich consume. As the tariff stood before the high-priced wines had to pay a higher duty. This, of course, fell only upon the rich, who could afford to drink such wines Now the duty is to be the same per gallon on all wines. The ordinary Bordeaux, that healthful and cheap drink of the people, therefore, is raised in price, while the rich get their wines cheaper. The interests and welfare of the mass of the people appear never to be considered by Congress. Such is the stupid legislation with which this country is afflicted.

An Anniversary.

It was five years ago yesterday that Lee gave up his sword at Appomattox to Grant. The rebellion was then ended, and we have since had five years of the reconstructive effects of peace and politics. Peace has replenished the South wonderfully. Cotton is ecoming a greater king under free labor than under slave. The planters have gathered their wrecked materials together and are making their huge plantations to bloom under the willing hand of a free and paid laborer. Railroads, steamboats and factories are multiplying, telegraphs newspapers are permeating where they had never gone before, and business is making its fair returns. This is what peace has done. Reconstruction has not had such success. It has half reconstructed on a partisan basis the State governments that were in rebellion. It has allowed them to come back with niggardly reluctance and under useless conditions, and it has driven one out again. Those that have come back are rent with political differences and saddled with rickety Legislatures and insecure laws. This is what politics has done. Under the circumstances. looking upon both pictures, we think Grant and Lee in ending the rebellion achieved more than Sumper, Howard, Butler and Thad Stevens, and that peace is a better reconstructer than politics.

THE CABINET CRISIS IN FRANCE.-France has experienced a Cabinet crisis. Our recall cable telegram report from Paris states that it was considered probable in the city yesterday that Count Daru, Minister of Foreign Affairs, with M.M. Buffet and Talhouet, will resign. M. Ollivier retains the premiership. He is likely to reconstruct the Ministry, should the crisis involve the necessity, by calling M. Magne and the Viscount de la Guerronniere to the charge of the more important portfolios. This intelligence is important. M. Magne's accession to office in France has generally heralded some sweeping changes in the European situation. M. Magne knows where and how to find cash for the most plethoric French budgets, and cash, as everybody is aware, makes the "sinews of war." Napoleon's fainting fit was produced

by the pain of a sprained ankle. His Majesty generally experiences a little flutter of ill health before M. Magne assumes a portfolio in his service. He recovers, for the most part, very quickly, however, and European affairs then "go lively" for a time.

Palm Sunday Services in the Churche Lent draws to a close. To-day we enter upon Holy Week, commemorating the entrance of Christ into Jerusalem. In the Catholic and Episcopal churches the ceremonies will be solemn and imposing, and although the evangelical denominations do not observe the day and week with the same strictness, they will not fail to pay to the occasion that respect which it demands. During this week was enacted the greatest and grandest drama that ever occurred on earth since the creation; for within the next seven days, more than eighteen hundred years ago, was witnessed the crucifixion of our Saviour. Undoubtedly many of the sermons preached in our churches this day will be devoted to this subject. It is one which has more of interest to the Christian than any other. It is the story of the sacrifice by means of which man can be redeemed and the gates of heaven opened to him.

We need hardly say, without regard to particular denominations, that Palm Sunday is one on which all persons profeseing the Christian faith should go to church. We can never sufficiently impress upon our minds the grandeur of the sacrifice which placed the Son of God upon the cross. Let, therefore, all our readers attend divine worship this day. There is much of irreligion in our midst; men seek false gods and worship them. The true, the pure, the only faith by which salvation can be attained has not as many votaries as it should have. People who are only nominally Christians are not Christains at all. There are many who believe in God, because they dare not doubt His existence, through fear of His power, but who are indifferent to the Son. Let these attend the churches and hear the story of His life. It will do them good. It will teach them to appreciate Him who came upon earth to die for men, and from this appreciation will spring that true religious faith which has given to us a civilization founded on the gentler virtues, revealed to us many of the mysteries of nature which paganism could not fathom and almost shown us heaven itself.

#### The Department of Docks.

The new Charter, in creating a Department of Docks, gives its proper importance to a hitherto sadly neglected part in our city government. It is one of the most glaring shortcomings of municipal administration that there is not from one end to the other of the water front of this great commercial city a single first class wharf. Just such rude piers as a fisherman might build in front of his little shanty are all that this city has to accommodate the commerce of the world. There is a framework of timber filled in with loose stone, and nothing more. When the timber rots the city authorities seem to say, in their conduct, let it rot. When it rots so that the pier breaks down and the tide comes over it. and, instead of a convenience to shipping, it becomes an obstruction to navigation, the authorities regard it with the same easy indifference. But the provision of the new Charter seems to promise that this will be otherwise in the future, and that the docks shall be taken in hand with energetic purpose. The words of the law declare that "there shall be a Department of Docks, the head of which shall be a board, consisting of five persons, residing in the city of New York, to be appointed by the Mayor, who shall hold office for the term of five years, and shall possess such powers and perform such duties and receive such tion as shall be defined by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the city of New York, and who may, in the performance of such duties, expend annually for the repair or reconstruction of the wharves, piers and slips of said city not more than three hundred and fifty thousand dollars." Here is ample authority to do all that may be considered necessary for putting the wharves in a proper condition. Exactly what shall be done was no doubt purposely left open for consultation between the commissioners and the officers named, because the ground is comparatively new, as the care of the wharves has hitherto been the charge of a mere bureau in the Street Department. We cannot suppose that the gentlemen who are, in virtue of their office, to give direction to the labors of the new board will stand in the way of any wise plan for improving the docks. With the money to which the expenditure is limited much may be done; and, since the words of the law will perhaps be regarded as a standing appropriation. the commissioners are not likely to be often out of funds.

# NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States steamer Tuscarors was still at Aspinwall April 1.

The United States steamer Alaska, the largest of her class in the navy, has finally taken her departure from this port for the East yesterday, after firing a salute of thirteen guns, and steamed down out of the

salute of thirteen guns, and steamed down out of the bay. She is a sixteen-gun sloop of war, ship rigged, carrying royals; has two auxiliary engines of soo horse power each. Her destination is Yokohama. Japan, where she will arrive about October 5, 1870. On her voyage there she will touch at Cape Town, Africa, arriving June 1; Singapore, East Indies, arriving August 20; Hong Kong, China, arriving September 10, thence to Yokohama, Japan, about October 5. These dates allow for "lying to." Her officers are as follows:—

Commander, Homer C. Blake, commanding; Lieutenant Commander, John Crittenden Watson. executive officer; Lieutenant Commander, Colby M. Chester; Lieutenant, A. S. Snow; Ensigns, R. M. G. Rrown, A. V. Wadaams, C. W. Chipp, C. F. Forse, J. B. Smith, N. B. Roosevelt; Mates, Jesse W. Foster, W. H. Jennings, A. F. Callander, T. S. Sulivan; Surgeon, J. H. Clark; Assistant Surgeon, S. W. Latta; Paymaster, Frank Clarke; First Assistant Engineer, W. H. King; Second Assistant Engineer, F. L. Cooper; First Lieutenant of Marines, J. H. Breese; Boatswain, W. S. Bond; Gunner, George Fouse; Acting Carpenter, B. R. Murphy; Sailmaker. William H. Howells; Captain S Cierk, J. A. Reynolds; Paymaster's Clerk, D. B. Brennan.

It might be further mentioned that the Alaska's internal regulations are such as would do credit to any vessel or country. She has classes in all the

It might be further mentioned that the Alaska's internal regulations are such as would do credit to any vessel or country. She has classes in all the primary educational branches, a Bible class, and indicated everything that good judgment would suggest for improving the status of American seamen and the United States Navy.

The "ron-clad Mantonomoh has been ordered to Norfolk in Boston, preparatory to salting for liavana.

THE NITRO-SLYCERINE EXPLOSION.

The report that two men were killed at the narebe untrue. It appears that all the workmen were absent from the factory when the explosion oc-curred. When the men returned they removed or decurred. When the men returned they removed or de-stroyed all the nitro-glycerine that was in the place, under direction of Mr. Shaffner. The former explo-sion at this place was caused by the ignition of the high grade of acids by the overflow of the factory, while the last was caused by the heat of the sun. The name of Ridgefield is likely to be kept promi-nently before the public in connection with nitro-glycerine, but the residents in the district wish that it wore-otherwise.

### THE NEW CITY GOVERNMENT.

RESIGNATION OF PETER B. SWEENY.

The Department Appointments Captain Jourdan Superintendent of Police-Death of the Excise Bo Ratification 8

The scenes about the City House were very animated yesterday, an unusually large number of politicians being in attendance on the lookout for loaves and fishes under the new regime about to be inaugurated. Mayor Hall's office was besieged by visitors, and the corridors of both buildings above mentioned swarmed throughday with democratic partisans who, like quarreisome but repentant cuti-dren, nocked around the potent managers of Tammany. Very little reliable information could be gleaned as to the personnet of the new ap-pointments, the Mayor and his colleagues in siste making evidently determining to maintain the same degree of revicence which characterized their management of the new charter. There is little proba-bility of a complete list of appointees to be created each respective appointment, but the following changes are understood to have been already de-

aded upon:resigned his position as City Chamberlain and County Treasurer yesterday afternoon, and will be placed at the head of the new Department of Public Parks. Mr. Sweeny's motive for resigning is a desire to relieve himself from all trammels in his work of perfecting the democratic organization and preparing it for the great contest in the approachimmediately tendered to the Deputy Chamberlain, Hugh Smith, but was declined by that gentleman. It was understood last evening that Mr. John J. Bradley would be the next appointment, and that he would accept the office.

would accept the office.

Will probably consist of Peter B. Sweeny, Robert J.
Dillon, A. H. Green, Henry A. Hilton and Thomas C.
Fields. This Board has charge of all parks above
Canal street, and supersedes the Central Park Commission.

have not yet all been decided upon. However eleven and twelve o'clock yesterday Mayor Halt catled at the central Police Office and quietly made his way to Commissioner Bosworth's room. There be was immediately joined by the Democratic Commissioners, and a conference was held for nearly an hour, with doors closed and locked. There were gesticulations, assertions, contradictions, and admissions, Mr. Bosworth—the noblest Roman of them all—insisting upon certain points that Mayor Hall was not disposed to concede. The upsnot was that the Mayor left hurriedly, and the new Police Commissioners will not be announced until Monday. It is understood that the fight turns upon the Supreintenance of Police. THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS

It is understood that the fight turns upon the SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

Certain parties desire to have Captain Jourdan, of the Sixth precinct—who is understood to be Superintendent Kennedy's successor—set aside, and one of his late sergeants, who has neither the required theiligence nor executive ability, elevated to the position. It is said that Big Six Tweed advocates the claims of the ex-sergeant against Jourdan, who is the popular nominee for the Superintendency. Superintendent Kennedy, it is proper to state, was not admitted to the caucus.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, which swallows up the old Street Department which swallows up the old Street Department and the Croton Aqueduct Board, and extinguishes G. W. McLean, will be presided over by Mr. Tweed, thus placing him at the head of a practically much more important department than that from which he was ejected by Mr. McLean. Senator Norton, it is stated, will be placed in charge of the Croton Bureau of Mr. Tweed's Depart-ment.

THE FIRE COMMISSION is also undecided upon, though Heary Wilson and John J. Hiair are announced as among the new appointments to this Board.

was to have met at two o'clock yesterday. Henry Smith, Crane, Stephen Smith, Lincoln and other members were in the building, but at two o'clock there was no quorum, and the meeting went oy default. It is not likely that the old Commission will ever again convene.

default. It is not likely that the old Commission will ever again convene.

THE EXCISE BOARD

died hard yesterday at two o'clock P. M. This body was a lively one while in existence, but there were too many legislative doctors about, and at two o'clock it came to an untimely end. Yesterday was named as the time for a special meeting to consider the claims of Commissioner-Treasurer Ben Franklin Manierre to receive the extra salary of \$1,500 per year as Treasurer of the Board. At the hour called, Commissioners Stone and Bosworta were in their seats. They waited some time, when Manierre and Brennan came in. Manierre was nervous, and left, carrying Brennan with him. The Board quit for want of a quorum. After the members had scattered it was ascertained that Lincoln was below in the President's office, Henry Smith had gone to the country, Stephen Smith had proceeded to the Bleecker Street Savings Bank to depositsome money for a child of one of the Board's employés, and crane was not to be found. The Board had not adjourned five minutes when Stephen Smith, Lincoln and Crane showed themselves and expressed great astonishment at the adjournment of the Board.

# TWEED MASS MEETING.

Public Endorsement of His Recent Course Against the Young Democracy-Judge

Shandley Speaks.
The bark of William M. Tweed floats gloriously on Last evening there was a public demonstration at the corner of Rutgers and Canat streets to give endorsement to his recent Senatorial action in the egislature in opposition to the young democracy. An immense crowd was gathered and considerable enthusiasin prevailed. Transparencies were lung all round the area, and across the intersection of canal street and East Broadway a splendid banner was raised in honor of the occasion. A platform erected in a central position was occupied by several speakers and a band, which discoursed at intervals may popular airs. Justice E. J. Shandiey presided. On opening the meeting he said they came together to express their public and unqualified approval of the late action of An. William M. Tweed in the Legislature at Albany. That action, as they well knew, was dictated by the purest motive, and on all sides it was safe to say it had received the most popular endorsement. Honest, fearless, sincere, Mr. Tweed was ever faithfully on the watch for the interests not of his party alone, but of the city of the city. An immense crowd was gathered and considerable

for the interests to the following concluded, the secretary read mr. Shaudier having concluded, the secretary read the following letter from Mr. Tweed;—

Department of Public Works, New York, April 9, 1879, New York, April 9, 1879, Committee a

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, I NEW YORK, April 9, 1879. 

Judge E. J. Shawding and Gentlemen of the Committee to the Committee deserves the primary credit, and his name becomes most conspicuous on the early bulletin. Yet there are always among his associates those who perhaps deserve more credit. Accident gave me recently a newspaper prominence, while democrats tried and true were obtaining the great result at Athany. But I say unfeignedly that Senator bradley deserves more credit than I do. He could not be overawed nor builfed. He was indefatigable—he was prudent withal. His counsel was wise and incessant—his logical eloquence was often made potent, and when courtesy was most appropriate his amenity of manner won for our cause many friends. There were others among our rural Senators and among our city numbers of Assembly to whom I would like to luvite tyour kindness, and yet I dare say you will not fail to remember them without my aid. I congratulate you, fellow citizens, upon the restoration of municipal rights. I trust our victory, by wise use of its fruits, will result in raising our party above the plane of settlish aggrandizement, and redound to the harmony and success of our majestic party in this metropolis and throughout the Union.

Judge Curtis, Jos. H. G. McCabe, Judge D. D. Birdsall, John D. Fellows, Assistant District Attorney, and others afterwards addressed the meeting, all in the same strain as Judge Shandley.

Tweed Ratification in the Eleventh Ward. The Eleventh Ward Tweed Democratic Club turned out last evening in large numners at Kohn's, No. 249 called the meeting to order in appropriate terms Benjamin De Yonge, the acting president of the club, made an effective democratic speech, which was loudly cheered, as were his allusions to Senator Tweed, and offered the following resolutions, which

Were unanimously adonted:

Resoured, That we recognize in William M. Tweed, the true and tried democrat, the learness patriot, the liberal statesman and the people's champion, one in every respect qualities to be a chief leader of the democratic party, and who possesses an agentineat degree the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens.

JACOB P. SOLOMON spoke of the services of Mr. Tweed to the democratic party, and that the Ricction bill, the Charter and the abolishment of the present Board of Supervisors were proofs of his willingness and ability to secure the people a good and cheap government; that Tweed had all the ability of a leader. He also alleded to the attempt of Amaleck

and ability to secure the people a good and the approverment; that Tweed had all the ability of a leader. He also alluded to the attempt of Amaleck to battle with the children of Israel on their journey from Egypt, and humorously said that they were victorious only when the hands of Moses were lifted up, and that in this contest the people would sustain Mr. Fweed in his efforts in their behalf.

After a few remarks by Mr. Sohwartzkopf the meeting adjourned.